RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1,69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
Mrs. V. B. TATE has enlarged her residence on Juliana street for the purpose of taking boarders —weekly or yearly. 3dec6t

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 3.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

GOVERNOR HAYES, of Ohio, suggested in his message to the Legislature that provision be made for a through examination of the workings of the New York Inebriate Asylum with the view of establishing a similar institution in Ohio.

THE nail mills at Wheeling have all stopped operations to take stock. The aggregate number of kegs of nails made in that city last year, the *Intelligencer* says, will reach six hundred and fifty thousand. Including the production of the mill at Benwood, it would swell the aggregate to eight hundred thousand.

HAIR CLOTH skirts, to take the place of hoops, have recently been imported. There is a flounce around the bottom, in round plaits, on all except the front breadth, and the upper part of the back has rolls of the material, for a quarter of a yard, in imitation of the bustle.

THEY have secured a new anæsthetic in France, to supersede chloroform and its various substitutes. It is a chemical compound, and is called "chloral." It is not inhaled, but swallowed, when it produces a perfect insensibility without any dangerous accompaniments. This is, in surgical practice, a discovery of the utmost importance.

VERMONT has at last arrived at such a pitch of civilization that it sees what a bad mistake it is to tax machinery. Its Legislature has exempted from taxation for five years all manufacturing establishments hereafter to be erected in that State, and all the capital and machinery used in operating them: and also the capital and machinery put into buildings already erected, but not now used for manufacturing purposes, whenever the capital used amounts to one thousand dollars or more.

THE Polish Land Emigration Company, of which Hon. Caleb Cushing is President, has just purchased 33,000 acres of land, lying on both sides of the James River, in Amherst, Rockingham and Bedford counties, Virginia. It is proposed to place a colony of Poles on the purchased tract, and the transportation of such emigrants to this country will at once be begun, under the charge of Gen. Smolenski, the director of emigration.

THE Chicago *Tribune* makes this positive grammatical point: "Will editors of quarterlies and of the New York *Tribune* have the grace to learn that woman is a noun, and cannot be used as an adjective; that we can have woman-lovers or woman-haters, but we will not submit to woman-speakers nor woman teachers; that we can have female speakers and female teachers; but we rebel against female colleges, female hospitals, and all other female objects of the neuter gender."

THE revolution which has broken out in the Mexican state of San Luis Potosi is the worst of two or three which have happened in that state within our memory. It has captured a Governor and the most of a Legislature, and has brought down upon it an order from Juarez calling out a portion of the national guard, if any such force have effectual existence in that state. Worse news, however, is the resignation of General Alatorre, one of the bravest and ablest, and perhaps now the most necessary of the Mexican Generals, who follows his late commander, General Diaz, into retirement.

Two of the youthful nobility of England have been distinguishing themselves lately. Lord Albert Pelham Clinton has won a wager of 50 pounds sterling by walking ten miles in two hours, in the presence of a select circle of friends, at Hackney Wick. The *Court Journal* admits that he had "no pretentions to style, his feet coming down heavily at every stride," but he walked the distance within three minutes of the prescribed time. "Loud cheers greeted the pedestrian at the termination of the feat, which was accomplished solely by great gameness."

THE community of Carter's Station, Virginia, was considerably exercised a few days ago by the announcement that a Mr. Lyon, who lived in the neighborhood, had married his mother. It seems that Lyon's father had been twice married, and the children by the first wife continued to live in the family after the second marriage. Lyon, the father, died, leaving his second wife a widow, and Lyon, the son, married his father's widow. The clerk issued the license without a knowledge of the facts, and the minister requested to solemnize the marriage declined; a magistrate likewise refused, and the pair crossed over to Stony Creek, where they were unknown, and were married.

THE WAGES OF LABOR.—Before the discovery of America, money was so scarce that the price of a day's work was fixed by act of the English Parliament in 1351 at one penny per day; and in 1314 the allowance of the chaplain to the Scotch bishops (then in prison in England) was three halfpence per day. At this time 24 eggs were sold for a penny, a pair of shoes for 4 pence, a fat goose for 2½ pence, a hen for a penny, wheat 3 pence per bushel, and a fat ox for six shillings and eight pence. So that, in those days a day's work would buy a hen or two dozen eggs; two days' work would buy a pair of shoes, and a fat ox cost eighty days' work. On the whole human labor bro't in the average about half as much food and perhaps one-fourth as much cloth or clothing as it now does. On the whole, we guess "the good old times" were not worth recalling. [The above facts are given in Adam Clark's Commetary on Matt. xx. 2.]

HERE is another good word for Alaska from the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

Whenever the timber resources of Alaska have been brought to view as an element of future wealth, some one of the many volunteers who are depreciating that country is ready to inform the world that there is a plenty of timber this side of Alaska. We have before us some data furnished by a resident of Sitka, which shows among other things that there is an extent of country bordering on the coast of Alaska, equal to twenty miles of width and 700 miles in length in which the white and yellow cedar predominates. How much more extensive the "Cedar Country" may be our informant did not know. The cedar timber is there inexhaustable. Our redwood timber covers a limited area, and at the present rate of destruction will not last fifty years. The time will come when the cedar forests of Alaska will be more famous and a greater source of wealth than are now the redwood forests of California. Probably no tree is now growing upon the Pacific coast of so much real value as the red cedar of Alaska.

Poetry.

WHY DON'T HE COME.

Why don't he come? he promised me
He surely should be here,
And Pa and Ma are out to tea—
For once the coast is clear.

I wonder what he wants to say?
When last his leave he took
He asked me twice at home to stay—
I wonder how I look!

Oh my! I'm almost out of breath!
Suppose he asks? what then?
I'll certainly be scared to death,
I'm so afraid of men.

I think I'll have him though, at last—
But first I'll answer no—
For many a girl by hurrying fast,
Outstrips her tardy beau.

Oh, here he comes—his step I hear,
And now he'll soon begin!
I would not for the world appear
In haste to let him in!

Miscellaneous.

THE MUSICIAN'S MARRIAGE.

After having passed the summer in visiting the principal towns of Germany, the celebrated pianist Liszt arrived at Prague, in October, 1846.

The next day after he came his apartment was entered by a stranger—an old man, whose appearance indicated misery and suffering. The great musician received him with a cordiality which he would not, perhaps have shown to a nobleman. Encouraged by his kindness, his visitor said—

"I come to you, sir, as a brother. Excuse me if I take this title, notwithstanding the distance that divides us; but formerly I could boast some skill in playing on the piano, and by giving instructions I gained a comfortable livelihood. Now I am old, feeble, burdened with a large family, and destitute of pupils. I live at Nuremburg, but I came to Prague to seek to recover the remnant of a small property which belonged to my ancestors. Although nominally successful, the expenses of a long litigation has more than swallowed up the trifling sum I recovered. To-day I set out for home—penniless."

"And you have come to me? You have done well, and I thank you for this proof of your esteem. To assist a brother professor is to me more than a duty, it is a pleasure. Artists should have their purse in common; and if fortune neglect some, in order to treat others better than they deserve, it only makes it more necessary to preserve the equilibrium by fraternal kindness. That's my system; so don't speak of gratitude, for I feel that I only discharge my debt."

As he uttered these generous words, Liszt opened a drawer in his writing case, and started when he saw that this usual depository for his money contained but three ducats. He summoned his servant.

"Where is the money?" he asked.

"There, sir," replied the man, pointing to the open drawer.

"There! Why, there's scarcely anything."

"I know it, sir. If you please to remember I told you yesterday that the cash was nearly exhausted."

"You see, my dear brother," said Liszt, smiling, "that for a moment I am no richer than you; but that does not trouble me. I have credit, and I can make ready money start from the keys of my piano. However, as you are in haste to leave Prague and return home, you shall not be delayed by my present want of funds."

So saying he opened another drawer, and taking out a splendid medallion, gave it to the old man.

"There," said he, "that will do. It was a present made to me by the Emperor of Austria—his own portrait set in diamonds. The painting is nothing remarkable, but the stones are fine. Take them and dispose of them, and whatever they bring shall be yours."

The old musician tried in vain to decline so rich a gift. Liszt would not hear of a refusal, and the poor man at length withdrew, after invoking the choicest blessing of heaven on his generous benefactor.

He then repaired to the shop of the principal jeweler in the city in order to sell the diamonds. Seeing a miserably dressed man anxious to dispose of magnificent jewels, with whose value he was unacquainted, the master of the shop very naturally suspected his honesty; and, while appearing to examine the diamonds with close attention, he whispered a few words in the ear of one of his assistants. The latter went out, and speedily returned, accompanied by several soldiers of police, who arrested the unhappy artist in spite of his protestations of innocence.

"You must first come to prison," they said; "afterward you can give an explanation to the magistrate."

The prisoner wrote a few lines to his benefactor, imploring his assistance. Liszt hastened to the jeweler.

"Sir," said he, "you have caused the arrest of an innocent man. Come with me immediately, and let us have him released. He is the lawful owner of the jewels in question, for I gave them to him."

"But, sir," asked the merchant, "who are you?"

"My name is Liszt."

"I do not know any very rich man of that name."

"That may be; yet I am tolerably well known."

"Are you aware, sir, that these diamonds are worth six thousand florins—that is to say, about five hundred guineas, or twelve thousand francs?"

"So much the better for him on whom I have bestowed them."

"But in order to make such a present you must be very wealthy."

"My actual fortune consists of three ducats."

"Then you are a magician!"

"By no means; and yet, by just moving my fingers, I can obtain as much money as I desire."

"Then you must be a magician!"

"If you choose I'll disclose to you the magic I employ."

Liszt had seen a piano in the parlor behind the shop. He opened it, and ran his fingers over the keys; then, seized by sudden inspiration, he improvised one of those soul-touching symphonies peculiar to himself.

As he sounded the first chords, a beautiful young girl entered the room. While the melody continued she remained speechless and immovable; then, as the last note died away, she cried, with irresistible enthusiasm—

"Bravo, Liszt! 'tis wondrous!'

"Dost thou know him, then, my daughter?" asked the jeweler.

"This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of seeing or hearing him," replied she; "but I do know that none living, save Liszt, could draw such sweet sounds from the piano."

Expressed with grace and modesty, by a young girl of remarkable beauty, this admiration could not fail to be more than flattering to the artist. However, after making his best acknowledgements, Liszt withdrew, in order to deliver the prisoner, and was accompanied by the jeweler.

Grieved at his mistake, the worthy merchant sought to repair it, by inviting the two musicians to supper. The honors of the table were done by his amiable daughter, who appeared no less touched at the generosity of Liszt, than astonished at his talent.

That night the musicians of the city serenaded their illustrious brother. The next day the nobles and most distinguished inhabitants of Prague presented themselves at his door. They entreated him to give concerts, leaving it to himself to fix any sum he pleased as a remuneration. Then the jeweler perceived that talent, even in a pecuniary light, may be more valuable than the most precious diamonds. Liszt continued to go to his house, and to the merchant's great joy, he soon perceived that his daughter was the cause of these visits. He began to love the company of the musician, and the fair girl, his only child, certainly did not hate it.

One morning, the jeweler, coming to the point with German frankness, said to Liszt,

"How do you like my daughter?"

"She is an angel!"

"What do you think of marriage?"

"I think so well of it, that I have the greatest possible inclination to try it."

"What would you say to a fortune of three million francs?"

"I would willingly accept it."

"Well, we understand each other. My daughter pleases you; you please my daughter, her fortune is ready—be my son-in-law."

"With all my heart."

The marriage was celebrated the following week.

And this, according to the chronicles of Prague, is a true account of the marriage of the great pianist, Liszt.

A WOLF HUNT IN RUSSIA.

A TRUTHFUL SKETCH.

We arrived at Toola, the Birmingham of Russia, on the morning of the 3d of Jan. 18. Our party was composed, including myself, of some fifteen jolly sporting young bachelors, who had all clubbed together, the better to enjoy the winter's sports. Being very desirous of engaging in a stirring wolf hunt, having heard that, the winter had been very severe, they had congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of Toola, and had accordingly a few days before set out from St. Petersburg, and arrived as above-mentioned safe in Toola. Immediately upon our arrival we proceeded to the great market and bought up a large quantity of refused matter, rotted carcasses of sheep, pigs, etc., which we obtained for a mere trifle.

Loading a sledge with it, we ordered the driver to take and empty it out near the roadside, about twelve miles from the town, in an opening between two fir woods. The object of our intended excursion becoming known, we were the whole day besieged with applications, begging for permission to accompany us, from many of the wealthy citizens and neighboring gentry. Answering most of them with a courteous invitation to join their ladies and come and sup with us, we soon had our rooms so crowded that we were obliged to engage the large dining hall of the hotel to accommodate our guests.

After supper we commenced dancing, and were about half through a set of quadrilles when were interrupted by the entrance of a young man we had placed to watch our bait. He informed us that the wolves were gathering together and had already commenced their supper.

It was a beautiful moonlight night when we started, the wind blowing hard, with a keen sharp frost; just a night to enjoy a rapid dashing gallop. We accordingly set spurs to our horses and rattled along as fast the slippery nature of the road would warrant.

Many and numerous were the laughable scrapes and predicaments some of our party got into on the road. One young girl named Matilda persisted in riding on the extreme verge of the track, and, as may be supposed, the snow on either side being, with the exception of a slight upper crust, extremely soft, her horse slipping, they both rolled overboard were literally buried, though not hurt. With a good deal of difficulty we dragged her and her horse out, and scolded her much, at which she only laughed, declaring she had enjoyed it much.

On arriving at the edge of the forest a spectacle met our gaze which caused the bravest heart amongst us to tremble. Instead of the fifty or sixty wolves we had expected to meet, the plain, as far as we could see in every direction, was covered with long, fighting masses of dark forms, rushing and howling over pieces of the bait, which they were tearing one from the other. Coming to the conclusion that prudence was the better part of valor, we were just about retiring to the nearest village when a mad-brained Matilda fired her pistol at the nearest group, wounding one severely, and the howling brought the rest upon us in a body. Falling back about a hundred yards to the place where some decayed trunks of trees had fallen across the road, we halted and formed in square behind them awaiting the onslaught.

We had not long to wait. We had hardly formed into line and loosened our revolvers when we were attacked by about five hundred red, open mouthed, howling devils, who rushed at our horses' throats. Volley after volley we poured in among them, every shot telling in such a mass and covering the ground with writhing, struggling corpses. But as one fell a fresh one occupied its place, and although the front rank sunk back in terror as their companions fell shrieking around them, they were forced again to renew the charge by those in the rear.

Our horses were trembling in every limb, and howl upon howl announced the number and ferocity of our foes. Some of those behind at last thinned away, two Russians forged their flasks, and, advancing to our breastwork of trunks, laid a heavy train of powder along it.

Just as the front rank again rushed upon us and placed their paws upon the train, one of the men snapped a pistol at it.

There immediately arose a bright flash, illuminating the scene of carnage vividly. None of our number had as yet got hurt. The wolves shrank back, conquered by this novel phenomenon, several of their number severely burnt.

The trick of the train of powder having driven them off for awhile, we slowly decamped, and when, as we thought, well out of their hearing, we spurred ahead and made straight for the village of Carachrva.

The implacable demons followed us right into the center of the village, where we turned and stood at bay, determined to end the business one way or another. The peasants, awakened by our cries and rapid volleys, as well as by the howling and roaring of the wolves, came out in numbers to our assistance. Organizing our body as well as possible, we all dismounted and prepared for the encounter, armed with pistols, scythes, guns, axes, etc.

On rushed the gaunt, hungry looking imps of darkness, open mouthed, with their blood-stained tongues hanging from between their teeth. Nobly and bravely did the girls then exert themselves, reloading our guns as fast as we fired them, and the peasants dashed manfully into the middle of the pack, murderously wielding their long scythes, mowing off legs and cutting the wretches in two.

Soon it became evident that the wolves were fleeing in every direction, rending the air with their lamentations, and leaving over two hundred of their number on the field of battle, whereas on our side no one was hurt, with the exception of the German before mentioned, whose skull was found a few days afterwards on the road side, completely polished. Thus ended one of the most exciting wolf hunts it was ever my luck to be engaged in. The peasants declared it was seldom they were bold enough to enter so large a village, but they were doubtless mad with hunger.—*New York Clipper.*

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The truth about the first meeting with closed doors, (that is, on the 10th,) is coming out. It was a scene of the greatest confusion. I am now told that the minority was 130. It was the Archbishop of Temesvar, in Crotia, it is now said, who was making a Latin speech, protesting against the forms and arrangements as interfering with the independence of the Bishops, when the bell rang and he was called to order. Thereupon, it is added, the Primate of Hungary came to his rescue, and in his turn was called to order in a like manner. Upon this Dupanloup made a strong observation in good French and left the Hall, with the Archbishop of Paris and a hundred others, in fact, breaking up the meeting. All the Bishops complain that they are powerless; that they have had no time to know what they are wanted to do; that they have only had eight days to make one another's acquaintance; finally, that the Hall is intolerable. They are dying of cold, and they cannot hear one another. They say the present accommodation is utterly inadequate; that they require many more rooms, and those larger than what have been improvised in and about St. Peter's. I hear that some of them say the Council ought to have been held at Lateran or the Quirinal, where they might have had a whole palace for their work, and rooms for conversation and other business. They are now obliged to find opportunities for mutual information and conference where they can, and Cardinals and others who happen to have palaces at their command, are holding nightly large reunions. Very late ones, too, I suspect, for the streets are getting noisy at midnight, more so than when I came. Thus the first meeting on the tenth ended with an abrupt adjournment, and I cannot doubt that of to-day has done also. This is not very promising for the presumed object of the Council, which every day recedes further into the limbo of vain aspirations. If the doctrine of infallibility is adopted, it is now said positively the French Concordat will be at once withdrawn, and Pius IX. will find that with a new position, new relations will also have to be arranged. So strongly is this intention announced that the Pope's friends accuse France of dictating, and Frenchmen do not deny the imputation. The situation is described on both sides as *gravissima;* and nobody sees the way out of it, except by continual adjournments, till time itself bring some sort of escape. But as for any conclusions being come to and proclaimed by January 6th, is pronounced impossible.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

* * * * The Papal authorities have housed the Bishops with careful and discriminating hospitality. Those who could not be absolutely trusted have been lodged with safe companions, in the proportion of one weak brother to half a dozen strong. In one palace, two or three known to want their faith confirmed, are in charge of ten stout believers. The Jesuits have had the manipulation of the flock, and have done it well. There is not one of them who has not his feelings sounded and reported upon daily—and the common study of the printed papers compels all to speak. In this way it will be ascertained what points can be pressed—supposing it desirable to press them—and what not. But the Pope will probably not propose at all what he would have to withdraw. The American Bishops, I hear it said, plead their own difficulties at home. The Syllabus has excited a great deal of attention there, and has been denounced as an attack upon civil society, putting everybody pledged to it in antagonism to his fellow-citizens. At first sight it might seem that under a Constitution, founded upon the right of private judgment and the will of the majority, there would be no great reason to fear an external claim to entire spiritual and social submission. But it is plain the Americans entertain a strong dislike to the kind of thing altogether, and that any maintainer of the Pope's infallibility and supreme authority in the chief affairs of life will often find himself at a disadvantage. So the American Bishops would rather be out of it. Indeed they say they cannot hold themselves; the new converts stipulate for their liberty. If this be the case in the United States, it cannot be otherwise in all the States of the Old World, where religion is all a matter of controversy, and where there are such things as converts from one communion or one school to another. The objections to infallibility are said to take a great variety of forms, but that must be only a variety of language, expression and circumstances. There is one master objection at the root of all objections, and that is the individuality and self-consciousness which make every man, who thinks at all, think for himself by laws and rules of his own, and from his own point of view. The man who thinks is already on a throne, and he does not even vacate it when he has solemnly accepted the Pope for his paramount. He still holds it in that See. —*Rome (Dec. 14) Correspondence London Times.*

RELATIVE PAYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

In General Spinner's recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, he makes some strong statements in relation to the female clerks employed by the Government, and incidentally supplies proof of some of the assertions made by the advocates of suffrage for women. After stating that all the coupons and all the mutilated United States notes and fractional currency are assorted, counted and prepared for destruction by female clerks, he adds that they not only do their work better, but also do more in a given time than the male clerks, who receive double the salary, possibly can. To prove this the female clerks were required to re count the work of the male clerks, and it was found that they not only corrected errors in the count, but that they detected counterfeits that had not before been discovered, or known to any person connected with the Treasury Department, in this city or elsewhere, and which had been overlooked by the male clerks in the offices where they were originally received, and by those in this office, who had counted them. But for the discovery of these counterfeit coupons, the Government would have suffered great loss. Washington and Philadelphia, he states, are the only offices where female clerks are employed, and the best work is done in these offices by these clerks. "It has been remarked here, all along, that the remittances of mutilated currency to this office from the office in Philadelphia are better prepared, more neatly done up, with less mistakes in count, and containing less counterfeits than those from any other office. *The reason is that that office employs female clerks.*"

This emphatic testimony, it will be remembered, comes from a department filled by women, who have had no previous business training, and who, it is constantly asserted, are kept there, not from any reason of personal fitness, but purely through the influence of friends and relatives; and who are unrelentingly opposed and slandered by a large portion of the public. One of the most frequent reasons given against the employment of women in responsible positions is that they are less exact, and are unreliable. This assertion this statement denies, and if these women do so well, working better than men who have every advantage of training over them, there can be no question of their fitness for any similar position they may desire.

But when the matter of payment comes in it is the old story of equal work and half pay. To this fact General Spinner directs attention, but in a very remarkable manner. He asks what he styles simple justice, to us it seems compound injustice. "It is not even asked that because they do more work, and do it better than male clerks, they should receive like pay." The reason for this is one that ought to strike joy into *The Revolution* camp. "For it is believed that, should this be done for them, *men who have votes* would, to a degree, qualify themselves for such work and thrust them out of their places and out of employment entirely." The italics are ours, but the reason belongs to the Treasurer. Dr. John Todd gives, as a reason against allowing women entrance into work now monopolized by men, that they will drive men away and eventually depopulate the East. But, according to General Spinner, this is impossible, for the men holding the balance of power, the only resource the women have is in underbidding them.

It is therefore asked by the Treasurer that the female clerks shall be classified according to merit, as the male clerks are, but at lower salaries. Thus, while the fifth class male clerk receives two thousand a year, the woman in the same grade, doing better and more work, is to have twelve hundred. This places them on a level with the lowest class of male clerks, the corresponding female clerk getting but seven hundred.

If this in any way deserves the name of justice, it is because it is the kind that is dispensed by the character that Lucy Snowe, in "Villette," drew for the benefit of Paul Emanuel and his colleagues.

The truth is, let the opponents of woman's suffrage say what they will, that there is no competition on equal terms. Let sex once enter, and the woman must work for less money. If it is a question of power only, the possessor, whether man or woman, can make their own terms. If the favorite author is a woman, the magazines will pay her what she asks; when the houses are crowded to hear Anna Dickinson and empty Miss Nelly Smith, the woman can ask what she pleases. If the soprano is paid better than the bass, it is not because she deserves more because she is better, but because she holds the power of drawing the best houses, and these the manager is bound to secure. This is because their ability is exceptionable; but in all branches of work where ability is equal, the man holds the power, in his political position, and the most that General Spinner can do is to ask proportionate, not equal payment.—*Philadelphia Morning Post.*

THE HOLY GRAIL.

Many, doubtless, like ourselves, have been not a little perplexed as to the meaning of these strangely sounding words, the theme of the New Poem with which the Laureate of England is now delighting his countrymen, as he soon will ours. We find in one of our English exchanges this solution:

The Holy Grail was a cup made of a single precious stone, from which the Saviour of Mankind was said to have drunk at the Last Supper, which was afterwards filled with blood flowing from His wounds on the cross, and which was said to have been brought into this country by Joseph of Arimathea. According to the old legend, this mystical vessel miraculously disappeared one day from the custody of its keeper; and thenceforth it was the highest ambition of all worthy knights to go in search of it, and if possible, to effect its recovery. "The Quest of the Holy Grail" forms an important and very beautiful part of the old romance of "King Arthur," compiled, in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir Thomas Malory—a work from which Mr. Tennyson has derived several of the materials of his Arthurian poems. The adventure was at length achieved by Sir Galahad, the virgin knight in act and thought, of whom Mr. Tennyson, years ago, wrote a charming ballad poem. In the longer and more ambitious production now given to the world, the adventures of several of Arthur's knights in their search after the wondrous cup are are related by Sir Perceivale, now become a hermit, to his fellow-recluse, Ambrosius. The narrative, however, is preceded by a shorter poem, called "The Coming of Arthur," in which the miraculous origin of the great warrior-king is described.

The poem on "The Holy Grail" is pitched throughout in a higher key. The imagination is more fervid, the language more rich and sensitive, the music of the versification sweeter, profounder, and more sonorous. Mr. Tennyson seems here to have been thoroughly penetrated by his subject. He writes of the Grail as though he himself firmly believed in it, or as though he had actually engaged in the quest, passing through dim and perilous ways, through marvels, and shadows, and phantasmal scenes, and seeing only the shine of the far glory over dark horizons and portentous lands. The religious faith of the old legend, and its beautiful romance, are equally bro't forth by the intense poetic sympathy of the writer. We follow him through splendid and majestic visions into the heart of a supernatural world and are content for the time being to dream with the old monks, and believe according to the fancies of an elder age.

UNPUBLISHED ANECDOTES OF WASHINGTON.

As what relates to the Father of his Country seems the inheritance of our nation, the following incidents—for which we are indebted to Dr. Alfred Langdon Elwyn of this city—properly belong to the public. They are told in the unpublished journal of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—an authority which places their reality beyond doubt; and they are of interest, as revealing the inmost thoughts in critical periods of some of the principal men of the Revolution.

Shortly after Washington was appointed by Congress commander-in-chief—that is in the latter part of May or the beginning of June, 1775; the exact date given in the diary is not remembered—after the battle of Lexington, but before the Revolutionary War had fairly begun, some intimate friends gave a dinner to the general at the Gray's Ferry Tavern, near Philadelphia, on the opposite bank of the Schuylkill. The party, of whom the journalist was one, consisted, besides Washington himself, of Dr. Franklin, John Adams, John Langdon, Thomas Jefferson, and Dr. Benjamin Rush. After dinner, John Adams, filling his glass, rose and said: "I propose the health of the commander-in-chief of the American forces!" Washington's face became a little suffused with emotion and he started back in his chair, but said nothing. The others filled their glasses and stood up, exchanging looks. As by an electric flash, while they glanced into each other's eyes, the feeling came over all that the occasion was too grave for hilarity; the prospect of an uncertain civil war rose darkling before their minds, and, their wine untasted, they sat down in silence!

The other incident shows Washington's character in a new and interesting light. The narrator, at that time surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment, was stationed a day or two before the battle of Trenton. The general was engaged in writing, when suddenly tearing off a piece of the paper on which he had just scribbled something, he crumpled it in his hand, and rising from his seat threw it on the ground, and then paced the floor absorbed in thought. This act was repeated several times, and the doctor's curiosity being aroused, he put his foot on one of the pieces of paper which happened to fall at his feet, and as Washington walked away transferred it to his pocket. On reaching his own quarters he found the words written were, *Victory or Death.* This phrase was given out the next day to the troops as the countersign. *From* OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, *in the January number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

ANTE-MORTEM OBITUARIES.

The enterprise of journalists recently in preparing obituaries, has furnished a theme for no little fun in some quarters, and has been the cause of many grave anecdotes. It is related of one editor that he had an elaborate sketch of General Wool prepared several years since, but having mislaid it in the meantime, while the old hero existed, could not find it when it was needed, and a serious amount of labor and research was entailed in preparing another article. It seems, however, that the English journalists have exceeded ours in this matter. Indeed, it is likely that the fate of a British obituarist may include the necessity of preparing his own epitaph before that of many a notability, whom he has obituarized, is published. This is said to have been the case with a biographer of Lord Brougham, who wrote an article chronicling the death of that nobleman "yesterday," almost eighteen years before the event, and twelve years before his own. When, six years after his own death, that of Lord Brougham occurred, another hand took down the yellowed manuscript from its dusty pigeon hole and completed it. What morals were drawn from this? But in the case of Lord Derby a better story is told. In the office of the London *Daily Star* a biography of the deceased nobleman had been in type for sixteen or seventeen months. The paper died fourteen days before the earl. A "gay and festive" former *attache* of the New York *Herald*, who was a graduate of Union College, wrote, in 1861, a long and elaborate sketch of the Rev. Dr. Nott, the venerable president of that institution, for which the "managing editor" of that enterprising journal gave him a hundred dollars down, and contracted to give him another hundred when the subject of the ante-mortem article should depart this life. Dr. Nott did dot die until January 29, 1866. During this interval of five years between the writing of his eulogistic obituary by his former pupil and the doctor's death, the writer, like most reporters, became quite "hard up," and was wont to remark that "Old Nott clung to life with fearful tenacity. He told me when he gave me the facts contained in my sketch of his life and character that he could not live a year, which is the only lie I ever knew him to tell; but such is my luck, you know!"

A French author says: "

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.

ELECTION of STATE TREASURER.

On the 12th inst. both houses of the Legislature met in joint session to elect a State Treasurer. Contrary to expectation R. W. Mackey, the caucus nominee, was defeated, and his opponent, W. W. Irwin, elected. Fifteen Republicans refused to vote for the caucus nominee and supported Irwin; seeing this, the Democratic members abandoned their candidate and voted for Irwin, electing him. A great hue and cry has been raised about bargain and sale, corruption, &c. by the friends of Mackey, but without exciting much sympathy for the defeated candidate. We are opposed to bolting as a rule, but there is a tyranny of caucuses that sometimes makes it necessary, and we admire the courage of the man, who, from right motives, dares to rend asunder the shackles of king caucus and obey the dictates of conscience and the wishes of constituents. Whether the bolting Republicans have thus done or not, we are unable to say, as we are too far from the scene of operations. We put but little faith in the accusations of corruption, bargain and sale, &c..; like "stop thief," the criminal is likely to be first to join in the cry in order to ward off suspicion from himself. Between Irwin and Mackey we had but little preference and were satisfied that either would make a good Treasurer. We are inclined to think that unless the matter is carried further and the disposition of the public funds regulated by law, but little good will be accomplished. We are loathe to believe that the bolters have any intention of causing a rupture in the party or in any way abandoning it, as they are believed to be as good republicans as there are in the Legislature. Gen. Irwin himself is a staunch Republican, and his election is quite as acceptable as that of Mackey would have been. However, if subsequent events should prove that the bolters have bargained with the Democrats to the detriment of the Republicans then their course will not only merit but receive the unequivocal condemnation of all true Republicans. We sincerely hope that they will show by their future conduct that there has been no such collusion with the common enemy. On the contrary good results may, and we hope will, come from this contest. If both parties, seeing the bitterness engendered by these disgraceful fights for the possession of the Treasury, the danger to which they expose the party, and the general bad repute into which they bring the Legislature, will now heed the good advice which Governor Geary has given them on the disposition of the public funds accumulating in the Treasury, they, as well as the tax-payers of the whole State, will have reason to rejoice that the bolt was made. Let us now have the bond of the State Treasurer increased to $250,000 or $300,009, the salary raised to a reasonable rate, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund authorized to purchase the bonds of the State next failing due, whenever a sufficient amount of funds accumulates in the Treasury for that purpose, and we will hear no more of corruption, bargain and sale, Treasury rings, &c. Let our Legislators heed the voice of their constituents and continue in the Treasury Department the good work of retrenchment and reform so well begun in other departments of the public expenditure.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The Legislature of Mississippi ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments on the 15th inst.

The Minnesota House of Representatives ratified the Fifteenth Amendment on Thursday the 13th, by a vote of 18 to 15. It had already passed the Senate.

The Missouri Legislature adopted the Constitution on the 7th inst—it had been adopted before, but informally. Twenty-four states have now regularly adopted, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Twenty-eight are required to ratify. Iowa, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Texas will certainly ratify it, and it is now believed that Ohio also will, though it was rejected at the last session of her Legislature. The amendment will be ratified by the requisite number without Ohio, unless the right of the New York Legislature to repeal its ratification is conceded, in which case that of Ohio will be necessary. There seems now to be but little doubt of the speedy ratification by the requisite number.

SCULL VS. FINDLAY.

The seat of the Senator from this district has been awarded by the Senate to Hiram Findlay, two Republicans Lowry and Billingfelt voting for it, professing to believe that Findlay was justly entitled to it. The returns electing Findlay being altogether irregular, we believe that Scull should have had the *prima facie* seat. As it is, the parties who planned and accomplished the defeat of Capt. Mullin for the nomination, who was really the only available candidate, can now see the extent of the mischief resulting from their efforts to force unpopular candidates upon the district.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—Beginning with the [illegible] dons a new dress and a form changed from folio to quarto. The improvement in appearance is great, and the improvement in matter and arrangement still greater. We congratulate the church on the improvement of its leading paper, and the editor, our friend Dr. Conrad, on the success of his efforts to give the church a paper of which she has good reason to be proud. The membership of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States, have now a church paper that will compare favorably with the best of other denominations. Let them give it a hearty support. Every intelligent Christian should be a subscriber to and a reader of the representative organ of the denomination to which he belongs. It is a christian duty the neglect of which casts a doubt upon the sincerity of his profession.

IT seems that the State of Maryland has been levying a tax of 20 per cent. on the fares of all passengers crossing the State to Washington, and collecting it through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. At the request of Garrett the President of the Company, Reverdy Johnson, after investigation, gave the opinion that the tax was unconstitutional. Since then a resolution of the U. S. Senate has declared it the duty of Congress to prevent the collection of all such taxes.

THE fund raised for the relief of the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton, now amounts to one hundred thousand dollars.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 121¼.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We have received fram the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, a report of the Convention held at Williamsport, Nov. 2d, 3d, and, 4th, which it says was a grand success—200 delegates having been in attendance, representing every association in the State except two. Many towns in which there were no associations, sent delegates preparatory to organizing. It speaks in the highest terms of the cordial welcome given the delegates by the people of Williamsport. Many questions of general interest in association work were discussed, and much practical information elicited. The meetings were of a highly spiritual character. A new impetus was given to association work. Before the convention there were but 27 associations in the State. Since then 20 new ones have been fully organized, and new life infused into all the old ones. Four other towns have begun to organize, and 26 others the committee are working in, and hope to organize associations during the winter, Copies of the report will be mailed gratuitously, and information with regard to the work given by addressing any member of the Executive Committee, which consists of Thomas K. Cree, Chairman, Pittsburgh; Peter B. Simons, Philadelphia; Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, Bellefonte; Thomas H. Rabe, Pittsburgh; C. C. Shirk, Erie; H. A. Myers, York; E. Franciscus. Harrisburg.

BOTH houses of the Legislature adjourned over from Thursday to Tuesday. The session opened with quite a number of flattering resolutions that excited high hopes that a large amount of good and necessary work would be done; but thus far they have ended with good resolutions. We do not like the dilatory indications of a four or five days adjournment so early in the session. It ought not require so much time to prepare for inauguration.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.—The Senate on the 12th inst., passed the House resolution rescinding the contract with Bergner for the printing of the Legislature Record. This completes the work of abolishing the most gigantic abuse in connection with the Legislature. Well done! Let us have more of the same kind of work and the good name of our Legislature will be redeemed.

THE *National Intelligencer* finally expired at Washington a few days ago. The N. Y. *Tribune* comments upon its decase as follows:—

The National Intelligencer appears to have been gifted with a tenacity of life truly feline. It survived the Rebellion; it endured the editorship of Cowles and the support of Andrew Johnston, and seemed destined to outlive the decay of Slavery and defy the tooth of Time; but at length Mr. A. Delmar got hold of it and quickly made a finish of it. Peace to its ashes!

FECHTER, the actor made his first appearance at Niblo's Garden, New York, on Monday evening, the 10th inst. Though welcomed with hearty applause, his acting hardly met public expectation, and the critics vaguely hint that he will have to do much better if he wishes to sustain the reputation that preceded him to our shores.

QUITE a stir has been created and a good deal of inconvenience caused by the strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company all over the country. The strike was caused by a proposed reduction of wages. The company being one of the most grasping monopolies of the country gets but little sympathy.

THE COAL DUTY.—The Committee of Ways and Means have refused to recommend any change in the rate of duties upon coal. It is to be hoped that Congress will sustain the action of the Committee and continue to protect and foster this most important branch of our national industry.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

That we are behind in our telegraph facilities is to be attributed to the fact that instead of having the wires controlled by the Government in the same manner that our postal affairs are, they are in the hands and under the exclusive control of a few greedy capitalists, organized into a most rapacious and unscrupulous monopoly, that combines and plots to promote its own pecuniary interests at whatever cost to the public. There are in the United States some 52,000 miles of telegraph wire in active operation, requiring, some 4000 public officers to conduct the business. Of this the Western Union Company own and control some 35,000 miles of wire and over 3400 public officers. This amounts to an almost exclusive monopoly of the entire telegraphic business of the country, and the franchises of the company are used solely, and in the most arbitrary manner, to add to the large dividends annually declared. The most exorbitant tolls are exacted, and they must be paid, for the telegraph has become one of the necessary auxiliaries in the conduct of business, and cannot be dispensed with. There is but one way to break down this powerful and growing monopoly, and extend to the people the benefits of the telegraphic system of communication, and that is for the Government to assume control of the wires, and give to the people a cheap and comprehensive system of postal telegraph.

We boast of the great advantages possessed by the people of the United States over those of all other countries, and in a solemn report to the House of Representatives, the Hon. John L. Farnsworth, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, had the hardihood to declare that telegraphing in the United States was the cheapest and most reliable in the world. Now Mr. Farnsworth either knows or should know, better than this. If he knows anything about the relative cost of telegraphing in the principal European countries, he knows that the expense of telegraphing is far greater and less reliable in the United States than in those countries of Europe that have the telegraph as an appendage to the post office system, and his report to the House asserting the contrary is an insult to the intelligence of that body. In Great Britainta despatch of 20 words may be sent to any part of the kingdom at the uniform rate of 1 shilling; in France the same number of words can be carried 600 miles for 20 cents. And to-day a message of 20 words can be sent from Marseilles, in the south of France, to the north of Scotland, traversing 1400 miles and two kingdoms, crossing the Straits of Dover by submarine cable, for about 55 cents. And yet, if Mr. Farnsworth would send the same message of 20 words to his wife in Illinois, he would have to pay the Western Union monopoly $3. A still better idea of the extortion practiced on the American people by this monopoly may be inferred from the fact that a message of ten words can be sent from Washington to Constantinople by the Atlantic Cable and Continental lines for $5.70 less than it will cost to send 20 words from Washington to Oregon by the Western Union wires.—*Philadelphia Morning Post.*

BLUSHING.—It is very well to blush when you are detected in a mean act; but you had a great deal better blush when you think of committing it.

Modification of the Income Tax.

The New York *Times* suggests as one of the modifications of the income tax, that a distinction of one or two per cent. be made between the taxation of incomes derived from labor and those derived from capital. We heartily endorse the suggestion. The income tax, as we have frequently endeavored to show, is in its principle, and its main features one of the justest taxes we have. But we have always contended that its weakest point was this very failure to discriminate between labor incomes and capital incomes. To tax the salary of a clerk or the wages of a mechanic, or the earnings of a physician, in exactly the same proportion as the interest of the invested money of the wealthy bondholder or householder, is such an obvious injustice, that its retention obscures in the popular mind the essential justice of the income tax itself, and furnishes an uncovered point for the assaults of its enemies. That a man whose income depends on his health or on the caprice or exigencies of his employers and who in losing his income loses his all, should be taxed equally with him whose income flows in with a sure and steady current, whether he be sick or well, idle or industrious, and who, if he should even lose his income, could live comfortably for years, on his capital—is wrong, entirely wrong. But if now, Congress should enact that the income exemption limit should be raised to two thousand dollars *per annum*, and then that incomes derived from *labor* should pay *two* per cent. while those derived from capital should pay *three* per cent. tax, we think this gross injustice would be eliminated, and the income tax made the fairest in the country. Thus would labor of brain and muscle not be made to bear an oppressive share of the public burdens and thus would a *very numerous class of capitalists* be prevented from eluding their just share of these burdens, as they will be enabled to do if the income tax be abolished or suffered to expire by limitation.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 14, 1870.

THE FINDLAY-SCULL CASE.

At the organization of the State Senate two parties presented themselves claiming a seat as representatives from the Twentieth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, and each holding a certificate of election. According to one statement, signed by three return judges, one from each county, Hiram Findlay, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a majority of twenty-three votes. Another statement, signed by one return judge, gave Edward Scull, the Republican candidate, a majority of seventeen votes. From the latter statement it appears the vote of Allegheny township, in Somerset county, was omitted, which constituted the difference in the two returns. As a reason for this omission it is alleged that the returns from this township were not received until after the board of return judges had adjourned, and should not therefore be counted. When the case came before the Senate the whole matter was referred to a select committee of three to examine and report which of the claimants was *prima facie* entitled to the seat. The committee presented two reports—a majority report signed by Senators White and Howard, giving the seat to Mr. Scull, and a minority report signed by Senator Davis, giving the seat to Mr. Findlay. The question on the adoption of the majority report involved the Senate in a prolonged discussion. Senator Lowry, Republican from Erie, sided with the Democrats, and in support of his position produced a letter from Ex-Attorney General Brewster, addressed to himself, sustaining his course. On the question of adopting the report the vote stood fifteen to fifteen—Senators Lowry and Billingfelt voting with the Democrats, which determined the question in the negative—On Wednesday morning Hiram Findlay was sworn in and took his seat as Senator from the Twentieth district. Scull will, however, contest the seat. As the Senate is now constituted the Republicans have a majority of three, with one Republican and one Democratic seat contested.

THE ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The election of State Treasurer took place on Wednesday. Since the caucus nomination of Mackey there has been a quiet rumor of a coalition between the Democrats and the dissenting Republicans to secure his defeat, which would be virtually a breaking up of the Cameron ring. This rumor was given additional weight from the fact that on Friday, W. W. Irwin, the candidate defeated in caucus, was closeted with Senators Wallace and Buckalew, though nothing tangible could be learned of the result of the interview. It has since transpired that Irwin gave Wallace a list of the Republicans that would support him on the day of election, notwithstanding the caucus nomination of Mackey. On Wednesday morning the Democratic caucus passed a resolution to support Irwin on the second ballot in case enough Republicans voted for him on the first to secure his election by their aid. On the first ballot Mackey received 62 votes, D. O. Barr, the regular Democratic candidate, 55; Irwin twelve, and three votes were scattering. On the second ballot all but two of the Democrats voted for Irwin, the vote standing Mackey 63, Irwin 66, scattering 3, not voting one. At this stage of the proceedings the excitement was most intense, Irwin lacking but one vote to secure his election, and the supporters of Mackey wild over their impending defeat. Strong efforts were made to secure an adjournment; but all motions looking to a further postponement were quickly met and promptly voted down. The third ballot resulted in 70 votes for Irwin to 61 for Mackey, thus securing the former's election by nine majority. The names of the fifteen Republicans who on the last ballot voted for Irwin are as follows: Senators Kerr and Lowry, and Representatives Ames, Bowman, Buffington, Coray, Craig, Godshalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreary, Reinoehl, Wheeler and Wiley. Senator Billingsfelt, of Lancaster, remained absent from the caucus, and Senator Worfel from the same county, refused to vote on the last ballot.

HOW BROUGHT ABOUT.

All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the manner in which the election of Irwin as State Treasurer was accomplished. The defeated Mackey-Cameronites make the most extravagant assertions of bargains entered into by the dissenting Republicans with the Democrats, and that money was freely employed to purchase votes. There are however no surface indications of improper means used, and the recklessness of the statements made give them but little weight. In conversation with one Republican Senator who voted for Irwin I was told that the only shadow of a bargain made between them and the Democrats was a statement by their leaders that if certain Republicans who had already defined their position on the Findlay-Scull case; as before the Senate, would maintain the stand they had taken against the Cameron ring, the Democrats would aid them in defeating the ring candidate for State Treasurer.

INVESTIGATION.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has been instructed, and a special committee has been appointed for a like purpose in the House, to investigate the charges of corrupt means used in the contest for the State Treasurership. Irwin declares he is willing to tell all he knows of the matter, and the Finance Committee is empowered to put any State officer under oath. It is hoped that the investigation will not result, as is usual with such committees, in a mere white-washing and covering up of iniquitous practices.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker Strang, on Thursday, announced the standing committees of the House. The most important, with the names of the Chairman are as follows: Corporations, Mr. Hong; Railroads, Mr. Adaire; Federal Relations, Mr. Craig; Mining and Manufacturing, Mr. Humphreys; Education, Mr. Buffington; Divorces, Mr. Stephens; Counties and Townships, Mr. Ames; Ways and Means, Mr. Davis; General Judiciary, Mr. Johnson, of Crawford; Local Judiciary, Mr. McCreary, of Erie.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

A bill was introduced into the Senate a few days ago, and as it passed that body increased the salary of the Governor from five to seven thousand dollars. On Thursday an attempt was made to call up the bill in the House, but it was summarily voted down. The House has also refused to print any extra copies of the Governor's message, and are showing considerable hostility to the Executive. This feeling is supposed to grow out, in a great part, of certain insinuations in the Governor's message, that some members of the Legislature are not above bribery and corruption.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration of Gov. Geary will take place next Tuesday noon, on the south portico of the capital, if the weather is favorable; otherwise in the hall of the House. A committee of seven from each House have been appointed to take charge of the ceremonies, and an imposing civic and military display is anticipated.

HARRISBURG.

The Scull vs. Findley Election Cases.

Majority Report of the Committee,

HARRISBUG, Jan. 11.—The majority of the Committee of the Senate appointed to report which of the claimants from the Twentieth Senatorial District is *prima facie* entitled to the seat have made their report. The Committee found two papers, one marked A, signed by John Mowry, purporting to be Return Judge of Somercet county, Thomas Mullnix, purporting to be Return Judge of Bedford county, and Daniel Logan, purporting to be Return Judge of Fulton county, giving the election to Hiram Findley by a majority of 23 votes. The other was marked B. signed by Wilson C. Hicks, purporting to be Return Judge of Somerset county.

This paper recited the number of votes cast in each of the counties of the district for Senators. The number of votes and the person for whom cast, in the counties of Bedford and Fulton, as recited therein, were identically the same as those recited in the paper marked "A." The number of votes cast for the rival claimants, Hiram Findley and Edward Scull, respectively, in the county of Somerset, as recited in this paper, was different from the recital of the vote of Somerset county for the same parties in paper marked "A." By this paper it appeared that Edward Scull was elected by a majority of 17 votes, and his election was so certified.

There was no controversey as to the official character of Mullnix and Logan. Mr. Scull claimed that Hicks was the legal return judge for Somerset county, and that he delivered to the board the only proper and legally certified returns of the vote of that county, and that Mowry had no right to act as return judge in that county.

The official character of the person who appeared on the paper as return judge from Bedford and Fulton, and the returns as set forth therefrom being undisputed, the paper then signed by Wilson C. Hicks contained all the properly certified and official returns from the several counties of the district present at the meetings of the district board.

This paper gave a majority in favor of Edward Scull of 17 votes. The committee decided that they had only to hear evidence as to which of the two persons—John Mowry or Wilson C. Hicks—was the lawful judge of Somerset county. No evidence was offered by Mr. Findley to prove that Mowry was the legal judge, while the evidence in behalf of Hicks was clear. The evidence in support of Hicks' return as the legal one consisted in its agreement with the official returns filed in the county Prothonotary's office, and certified by him.

The committee therefore decided that Hicks was the legal return judge, and that the return handed in by him was the lawful one from Somerset county; but the judges from the other two counties having failed to sign it, it did not, in itself, make a *prima facie* case. It was therefore decided to blend the two returns as the proper legal course, for which the case of Groth and Koontz offered a precedent.

The aggregate legal returns before the District Board and of the several counties appear then from the papers to have been as follows:—

	Findley.	*Scull.*
Bedford county	2,842	1,465
Fulton county	1,071	679
Somerset county	1,898	1,684
	5,811	3,828
		5,811
Majority for Scull		17

The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Edward Scull, as appears from the credentials and papers from the proper certifying officers of the Senatorial District board and county boards of return Judges for the Twentieth Senatorial District has the *prima facie* right to the vacant seat from that district, and is entitled to take the oath of office and occupy such a seat as a Senator of Pennsylvania for that district, without prejudice to Hiram Findley, claiming to have been elected thereto, to test the right of the said Scull to such seat on the merits according to law. Signed

HARRY WHITE
THOMAS HOWARD

A minority report was made by Senator Davis, declaring Findley entitled to the seat. The question was then discussed by Senators Wallace, Howard, Lowry, Graham Kirkman, Buckalew, White and Olmstead until a late hour.

Finally, by a vote of 15 to 15, the Senate refused to pass the resolution declaring that Scull, Republican, had a *prima facie* right to a seat. Two Republicans—Billingfelt and Lowry—voted with the Democrats against Scull.

Immediately after the vote was announced Mr. Findley (Dem.), claiming to be a Senator elect, presented himself before the Speaker's desk and demanded to be sworn into office.

The Senate then adjourned.

On Friday morning, Mr. White offered a preamble setting forth that the Senate had refused to declare that Edward Scull has a *prima facie* title to a seat in the body, and a resolution that, therefore, the contestant, Hiram Findlay, be sworn into office, without interfering with the right of Mr Scull to a legal contest.

Mr Findlay was accordingly sworn.

THE poles of a new system of telegraphing are being erected between New York and Washington, by which means it is claimed two hundred words per minute can be sent over one wire. Twenty words are as much as the most rapid operator by the Morse system can transmit, so that one wire under the new system will be able to do as much work as ten of the wires now in use. The inventor, Mr. Little, of Baltimore, anticipates to be able to at once reduce the rate of telegraphing to one half of present prices, and ultimately to make a uniform tariff one cent per word to all distance. It would draw all business correspondence from the mails and multiply the amount of telegraphing tenfold what it now is.

XIIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday 11.—In the Senate notice was given of the introduction of a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extent banking facilities and establish specie payments. The following bills were introduced: More effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States. To provide for an increase of national bank note currency. To free banking on a gold basis. A bill to except certain articles from internal duty, passed. The Virginia bill was discussed at some length.

In the House a bill for the admission of Virginia was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, and laid over for one day. A bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, providing for the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. After some debate the subject was laid over under the rule.

WEDNESDAY, 12.—In the Senate, joint resolutions of The New York Legislature, withdrawing the assent heretofore given to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, were presented. A bill to refund and consolidate the national debt, and extend banking facilities, was introduced. After which the Virginia bill was taken up and discussed at length.

In the House, joint resolutions of the New York Legislature were presented. A bill to repeal the act of 1862, relating to general and petit jurors in United States Courts, was referred. The bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island was considered during the morning hour. The Virginia bill was discussed at length.

THURSDAY, 13.—In the Senate, bills were introduced and referred as follows: To prevent the collection of taxes on property exempt from taxation; prescribing rules of evidence in certain cases. The consideration of the Virginia bill was resumed.

In the House, resolutions were introduced as follows: To establish territorial government over civilized Indians; to provide for the reduction of expenditure and of taxation, and adverse to the acquisition of further territory; The bill providing against donations by subordinate Government officials to superiors, in the nature of presents, was passed. Discussion of the Virginia bill was then resumed.

FRIDAY, 14.—In the Senate petitions relating to various subjects were presented. A resolution relating to the average cost of the manufacture of American pig iron in Pennsylvania, was discussed. The Virginia bill was then taken up and debated, and, finally, on motion of Senator Trumbull, it was resolved to vote on the bill on Monday next, at 4 P. M.

The House engaged in debate upon the Virginia bill after the journal was read, and the discussion was exhaustive. The question recurring upon the final passage of the bill offered by Mr. Bingham as a substitute for the bill of the committee, it passed by a vote of 98 to 95.

The preamble was then adopted by a rising vote. The bill was then passed as amended, by a vote of 143 to 49.

The bill as passed is in the nature of a substitute proposed by Mr. Bingham, to House bill No. 783.

Joint resolution, declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution, Republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "an act authorizing the submission of the Constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said Constitutions and members of Congress, approved April 10, 1869." Therefore be it.

Resolved, By the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America now in Congress assembled, that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11th.—Bills were introduced in the Senate authorizing executors and administrators to testify in their own behalf in suits in which they are interested; to decrease the number of legislative officers; to regulate the practice of surgery in Philadelphia; to authorize accused persons to testify at their own request; to enable the people at the next election to vote for Attorney Gen'l and Sec'y of State; to ratify the charter of the Delaware Bridge Company; to fix the salary of the Governor at $7,000; to incorporate the Philadelphia Warehousing Company; to provide for certain avenues in Fairmount Park. Nominations for State Treasurer were then received.

In the House, a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate into the manner of conducting the affairs of the State Treasury, was adopted after debate. Resolutions giving each member $100 for postage were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and various amendments to resolutions to present each member with a library were voted down.

WEDNESDAY, 12th.—Hiram Findlay was sworn into office and took his seat in the Senate. Bills were introduced as follows: To make baggage-smashing a penal offence; supplement to the City Park bill. The following were considered and passed: To increase the Governor's salary to $7,000; to incorporate the Avondale Relief Association.

A resolution endorsing Senator Cameron's course on the Cuba question was referred.

The joint convention of the Senate and House assembled, and on the third ballot, Irwin was elected over Mackey, caucus nominee, by a vote of 70 to 61.

THURSDAY, 13th.—In the Senate various petitions from citizens of Philadelphia were referred. The Metropolitan Police Bill was reported from Committee. Also, the bill for greater security from fires in Philadelphia. Bills were introduced as follows:—Declaring 7 per cent. the legal rate of interest; amendatory of the act allowing parties in interest to testify, etc.; incorporating the Women's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society to Prevent Cruelty to Animals, and the overloading of the city passenger cars.

In the House the Park supplement bill was referred. Senate bill increasing the salary of the Governor to $7,000 was considered and passed.

Both houses adjourned over to Tuesday, Inauguration day.

DISASTROUS TORNADO.

Tornado at Cave City Station, Kentucky—Seven or eight Persons Instantly Killed—Great Loss of Property—Flood in the Ohio.

LOUILVILLE, January 17.—A terrible tornado visited Cave City Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at an early hour this morning, resulting in the destruction of life and property. Seven or eight persons were instantly killed, including the tankman and family, consisting of his wife and two children, and about eighteen persons were more or less injured. Quite a large number of buildings were blown down and the timber scattered in all directions. How far the hurricane extended we are unable to ascertain. The storm passed over a portion of this city, accompanied by hail the size of walnuts, stripping the trees completely of small limbs. Several drain pipes bursted, tearing large holes in the street.

The river continues rising at the rate of six inches per hour, which is faster than has been known for ten years. All occupants of buildings on the levee and upper portions of the city are vacating their premises. If the flood continues great destruction to property will ensue.

The storm passed through Cave City, Kentucky, about four o'clock this morning, totally demolishing about fifty houses in Cave City and vicinity, among which are the Masonic Lodge and a church.

PROF. HALFORD, of the University of Melbourne, Australia, may be remembered by some as the enthusiastic introducer of a cure for poisonous snake bites, and who allowed himself to be bitten by a snake and nearly lost his life by the failure of his darling nostrum to effect a cure. Notwithstanding the ridicule to which his devotion to science subjected him on that occasion, he has persevered in his efforts, and undoubted success has at last rewarded him. He has found an antidote for snake poison which has proved successful in the most critical cases. It is simply liquid ammonia injected into the veins. A small syringe with a sharp point for the purpose of making the injection is manufactured and sold in Melbourne, and now few travel in the country without one.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE vestments worn at Rome are described as beautiful beyond conception, and the ladies say the lace upon them surpasses anything in the world. So dazzling are the colors of the dresses that the bishops are likened to a bed of tulips in appearance.

A MR. CARTER, who labors among London thieves, burglars and pickpockets, has gathered a church of one thousand eight hundred members. His wife instructs one thousand six hundred mothers, meeting four hundred at a time, who, without her labors, would receive no religious instruction at all.

WOOLWICH, England, formerly the center of a busy population of mechanics, has been reduced to a miserable condition by the removal of the famous dockyards of that place. Of the small four roomed houses formerly inhabited by the ship builders, over 1,600 are vacant, and there are in the workhouse over 500 persons who a year ago were in receipt of good wages.

A WRITER in the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* favors corporal punishment in schools, asserting that fear, and fear alone, will succeed with a very large proportion of school children. He thinks that the fruits of a good education, which cannot in his estimation be acquired under any other system, will be ample remuneration for the momentary pain, the short-lived anger and the few spite-born tears.

THE Secretary of the Navy has requested Admiral Farragut, as the representative man of the American navy, to take charge of the ceremonies afloat which are to be tendered the remains of Mr. Peabody on their appearance in the vicinity of Portland Harbor on board the British man-of-war Monarch. Admiral Farragut will be assisted by such a staff of officers as is commensurate with the importance and gravity of the occasion, and befitting the high rank of the Admiral himself.

PRINCE MURAT, about to be tried for exercising the royal privilege of slapping a magistrate's face, was recently asked at a dinner party why he appeared so seldom in the Bois. He replied, "My exchequer limits, for the present, the number of my stud to two horses, and his Majesty forbids my appearance in public short of four." "Then why don't his Majesty make up the deficiency?" asked one of the guests. "Ah!" sighed the Prince, "he has often promised; but then he has a "deficiency" of his own which needs making up a good deal more than mine."

Two females in New Orleans were arrested for a breach of the peace. "What did you fight about?" asked the justice. "Mr. H.," was the reply. "Where is he?" he demanded. "Here," responded a small, squeaking voice from the far corner of the room. "Here, your Honor!" and a poor, woe-begone looking article made his appearance. "Do you claim both of these women as your wife?" the Recorder asked. "Well, arry one of 'em'll do!" "Why do you have two wives?" "Well, you see, when one gets obstroperous I kin go to t'other, and she most generally pities me."

THE Superintendent of Public instruction, of Indiana, submitted his triennial report to the Governor last week. The number of children in that State is 610,655, of which 499 are colored. The amount in the school fund is $3.350,000. One million five hundred thousand dollars were spent last year for the support of schools. There are 6,730 male teachers and 4,274 female teachers; pupils enrolled 459,916; average attendance, 29,376; number of schoolhouses 8,606, four hundred and five having been built during the year. Five millions two hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred is the number of volumes in the township libraries.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been manifested at Washington for the last week or ten days on the probable action of the Ways and Means Committee on the question of the duty on bituminous coal. The matter was probably settled on Friday so far ar the committee is concerned. Mr. Hooper made the proposition that the article be admitted free, which received barely two votes. He then moved that a duty of fifty cents per ton be imposed, which was endorsed by only three votes. A motion to place the duty at one dollar per ton developed four votes for and four against it, which was equivalent to its defeat. The duty thus remains as it at present stands.

THEY have a prohibitory liquor law in Blairsville, passed by the Legislature two or three winters ago, and approved by a direct vote of the people. The law has been strictly enforced until recently, when several parties engaged in a hotel and saloon business concluded that they would defy it openly. For this they were indicted and tried at the December term of the Indiana county Court, the matter, of course, creating great interest and excitement. All who were indicted were convicted, and fined $1,400 in the aggregate, and five of them, including one woman, were sent to jail for fifty days each.

THE following abstract of the Milwaukee wheat trade for the year just closed, 1869, is taken from the *Wisconsin*: "The total receipts of wheat for the same period have been 17,798,567 bushels. Reducing flour to wheat we have a grand total of 21,623,777 bushels of wheat as the receipts at the port of Milwaukee for the year 1869. The shipments for the year 1869 have been 1,210,210 barrels of flour and 14,271,860 bushels of wheat. Reducing flour to wheat, we have a grand total of shipments during the year of 20,322 810 bushels. There are in store to day 1,655,000 bushels of wheat, and at the begining of the year there were on hand 617,761 bushels." Milwaukee rightly claims to be the greatest primary market in the world.

IT is reported that the coal miners of the Schuylkill Valley are on a strike. This action on the part of the workmen is the result of an attempt by the operators of the mines to reduce wages, because coal has fallen from $3 10 per ton to $2 74 per ton at the mines for shipment. The Miners' Union had fixed the rate of wages for miners at $14; inside laborers, $12, and outside laborers at $11 per week, unless coal went above $3 in price, when, for every increase of twenty five cents per ton, five per centum was to be added to the wages of the operators. Now, because the price has fallen nearly twenty five cents below the standard, the operators and owners desire to lower wages, while the miners insist that they must be paid the same amount as before the decline.

SENATOR SUMNER'S bill contemplates the conversions of the $500,000,000 six per cent. five-twenties of 1862 into the same amount of five per cent. ten-forties. He believes the foreign holders of the five-twenties will accept the new ten-forties as permanent securities in preference to being paid off at once. The number of America holders who would prefer being paid off at once he thinks so small that they could be accommodated by the proceeds of an equal amount of five-twenties placed in Europe at par for coin. The remaining bonds will enhance in value so as to become more popular, and thereby not only save the faith but strengthen the credit of the Government and aid in the resumption of specie payments. All this is predicated upon the supposition that European holders of five-twenties will prefer the new lower interest securities to being paid off at once.

SLAVERY IN ALASKA.—Some remarkable statements are made in the Sitka *Times* about the prevalence of slavery in Alaska Territory. Slaves can be bought to-day from any Indian tribe in Alaska. Parents will sell their children for three or four blankets or a few dollars, and have no compunction of conscience for the use they may be put to in the future. When one tribe goes to war with another, all the prisoners taken by either tribe are called, treated and used as slaves. When a chief or any of his family dies, it is the custom to kill one or more of these slaves, so that the chief or his deceased relative may have a servant in the other world to wait on him. As soon as a chief dies, the slave is compelled to wash the body of the corpse, and is than taken out and thrown flat on his back and held there, when a stick of wood is placed across his throat and two Indians sit down on each end of it, and in this way strangle him to death.

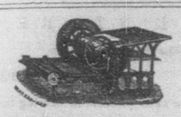
PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, who shot M. Noir the other day, is a cousin to the Emperor, and second son of Lucien, Prince de Cavino, by his last marriage. He was born in 1815, and has a position in the army. He visited Washington in 1862, and those who met him there were impressed with his celebrated likeness to the first Napoleon. That was his first visit to this country, and he attracted considerable attention. In French politics he has been considered more liberal than the Emperor, and at one time was in disgrace with his despotic cousin for opposing his policy. They were soon reconciled, and the Prince has since been a supporter of the Empire. The effect of his killing of Noir must be injurious to the Imperial dynasty. The French press must resent the assassination of a brother journalist. The code of honor condemns the Prince, and the liberals will use it as an argument against the Empire.

AN effort is now making to consolidate the State of Delaware, the eastern shore of Maryland and Accomac county in Virginia, into a new State, to be called Chesapeake. The thirteen counties in the three States make the peninsula lying between the Chesapeake, the Delaware river and the Atlantic Ocean. It is believed that these counties have a population and identical interests of sufficient importance to warrant their erection into a new State. Under the proposed plan, Delaware, of conrse, loses its identity, but this is to offset the objection which the people of Virginia and Maryland in the counties adjoining might have to annexation to so small a State as Delaware, which by compromise may become the larger and more important State of Chesapeake. The plan is not a new one; Simon Cameron, as Secretary of War in 1861, officially, recommended it, and it has been discussed from time to time ever since. The reason given for moveing in the matter now is that, if the new State is to be created, it can be ranked in the enumeration, estimates and statistics of the census about to be taken as the State of Chesapeake, not Delaware.

DR. FAYER, an English physician in India, communicates to the Indian Medical *Gazette* an extraordinary case of the effect of imagination on the phyical system. He says: "On entering the hospital, I was told that a man had been admitted during the night suffering from a snake bite, and that he was very low. I found him in a state of great prostration—he was hardly able to speak, and seemed to be in a state of depression. He and his friends said that during the night, in going into his hut, a snake bit him in the foot; that he was much alarmed and rapidly passed into a state of insensibility when they brought him to the hospital. They and he considered that he was dying, and evidently regarded his condition as hopeless. On being asked for a description of the snake they replied they had caught it and brought it with them in a bottle. The bottle was produced, and the snake turned out to be a small innocent lycodon. It was alive, though somewhat injured by the treatment it had received. On explaining to the man and his friends that it was harmless, and with some difficulty making them believe it, the symptoms of poisoning rapidly disappeared, and he left the hospital as well as ever he was in his life in a few hours."

THE BUSINESS FUTURE.—The *Financial Chronicle* concludes a survey of the business future as follows: "In view of this steady and natural process of reaction from inflation, we are at a loss to conceive of the grounds for the vague and settled conviction, now so general, that the financial and commercial arrangements growing out of the war must sooner or later issue in general panic and ins

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register, and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna, H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer* H. Rush.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

THE past session in the Hollidaysburg Seminary has been the most successful of any since the institution began. Success, in hard times, is not a bad test.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—The workmen engaged on the narrows bridge promise that we may cross the new bridge by the latter part of next week. It will be a cause of rejoicing to all who travel between this point and Mt. Dallas.

MAGNÓLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

THUNDER STORM.—We were surprised on Monday afternoon by a heavy rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning. It was quite an unusual feature in winter weather; though the weather of this winter is all unusual and extraordinary.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WE always feel an interest in the welfare of the ladies, and are pained to see so many looking pale, languid and unhealthy. We are satisfied this might be remedied if they would only use the Constitution Bitters. They would soon bring the bloom of health to your cheeks, if used according to directions.

YE ancient borough of Somerset is excited on the subject of a branch railroad to connect with the Pittsburg and Connellsville some 9 or 10 miles south of the town. A meeting has been called for the 22nd inst., with a view to the furtherance of the enterprise. Push on friends, Providence helps those who help themselves.

MR. JOHN BLYMYER, who has been wooing fickle fortune's favor in the town of Somerset for some months past, spent several days last week with his friends in this place. He looks hale and hearty and expresses himself as highly pleased with his new home among the hospitable citizens of Somerset. Good luck to ye John!

THE first of the series of Temperance lectures came off on Monday evening. The address was delivered by Rev. Thomas Heyden of this place, to a crowded house, whose appreciation of the able discourse delivered on the occasion was best attested by the extraordinary good order that prevailed and the marked attention with which it was received.
The second lecture of the course will be delivered on next Monday evening, in the Court House, by Rev. H. Heckerman.

GOOD ADVICE.—Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or casket of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as the above, we recommend PLANTATION BITTERS. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer.

OUR RAILROAD PROSPECT.—A deep interest has been felt for some time in the prospect of the completion of the railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bedford. Various conflicting and unsatisfactory reports have been set afloat at different times and we have been frequently interrogated as to their truth. The facts of the case are simply these: Recent investigations have shown that we have some of the most valuable iron ores in the state and that they lie immediately along the line of the railroad from Mt. Dallas to the connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad at Bridgeport. This deposit of ore is immediately around Bedford and just midway between the Broadtop and Somerset coal fields. This fact being brought to the attention of capitalists, connected with the extraordinary success of the Kemble Furnace at Riddlesburg, has induced several parties to lease a large quantity of the ore lands. A railroad to Bedford or to Mann's Choice, a point seven miles west of Bedford, is necessary to the working of these ores. If it is built furnaces will at once be erected along the line of the road. The building of this road would largely increase the traffic of the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad. Their interests therefore being mutual, the owners of the ore lands and the Broadtop Railroad Company have been considering the propriety and feasibility of building the road at once. Here the matter stands at present. Nothing definite has yet been determined upon. The prospect is favorable, and the road may be put under contract in the Spring, but there is, as yet, no certainty. Thus the case stands to-day. A definite conclusion will be arrived at, at an early day. Whether our citizens will be asked to lend a helping hand or not, we are unable to say, but if they are we hope they will come up to the work and give it all the aid in their power. We will endeavor to keep our readers posted whenever any important action is taken upon the subject.

GOVERNOR GEARY ON INSURANCE.—Read what John W. Geary says in his third annual message:

Insurance Department.

In two former communications your attention was called to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far failed to give the subject that consideration which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance departments in some of the States are regarded of paramount importance, as they effectually guard the interests of the insured, and through their healthy influence frauds and spurious companies, so common in Pennsylvania, are rendered almost impossible. The greatest benefits would certainly accrue both to the companies and policy holders as has already been demonstrated in the States of New York and Massachusetts, where the subject of insurance has received the most careful study and attention, and been reduced to a science which commands the approbation and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have heretofore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies do an immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendency. To this same defect is attributable the operations of the number of worthless companies that have suddenly sprung into existence without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired to the injury of those whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth.

Every word of the above is true. Shall we add anything to what the Governor has so well said? If not, then all you have to do is to insure in the NIAGARA of New York or the ÆTNA of Hartford, Conn. Apply to the Bedford agency, M. A POINTS.

ECLIPSES IN 1870.—The six eclipses of the year will occur as follows:

The first is a total eclipse of the moon on the morning of Jan. 17, visible in Asia, Europe and the western part of North America. In the region of California and the interior of Oregon the moon will set totally eclipsed on the morning of the 17th at about sunrise. Near the coast in Northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory the total phase passes off before the moon sets. In Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska the moon sets partially eclipsed.

A partial eclipse of the sun takes place on the 31st of January, but visible only in the Antarctic regions.

Another of the sun takes place June 28, but is not visible in America. It can be seen only in the Southern Pacific ocean east of Australia.

A tolal eclipse of the moon will occur July 12, also invisible in the United States. Along the eastern extremity of South America, and of North America, at Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe and Asia the eclipse will be visible. It will be a partial eclipse on the northeast coast of the British provinces at the time of the moon's rising. At Greewich, England, the first contact with penumbra occurs at 7:46 p. m., and the last at 1:22 a. m., on the morning of the 13th.

A slight partial eclipse of the sun visible only in the Arctic regions, takes place July 28th.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on December 28. The line of total obscuration runs through Southern Spain, Algiers, Sicily, Greece, Turkey and into Russia. It is visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin and other important places in Europe.

PERSONAL LIABILITY.—A New England court has awarded $1,000 damages to a man who slipped on the ice in front of a private residence. The court held that a person who allowed ice to lay on his sidewalks, and thereby caused injury to pedestrians, was as much liable as one who leaves a trap door or other dangerous place open for travelers to fall through. Perhaps a suit or two for damages against persons who allow snow and ice to remain on their sidewalks, would cause cleaner walks in our town.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

We commend the above to the attention of a large number of the citizens of Bedford.

SWAMPED.—The public schools of the borough were closed a part of last week, because the mud was so deep that the scholars could not get to the school house, without running the risk of sticking fast in the mud. The walk from the point where John Street crosses Juliana to the Union School house is nearly impassable whenever we have muddy weather. Surely either the borough authorities or the school Directors, must possess the power and authority to make, or compel the property holders to make, a walk to the school grounds that shall be at least passable in all kinds of weather. We hope the matter will receive prompt attention.

NEARLY two years ago the borough council, through the Chief Burgess, by written contract agreed with us and several other property holders to turnpike Juliana street, provided we would lower our pavements and re-set our curbing at our own expense. The parties so agreeing have all performed their part of the contract, while the only portion of the street left unimproved by the council, is that where the property holders have been put to extraordinary expense. Why don't the council act in good faith and perform their part of the contract? The street in front of the INQUIRER Building and Mengel House, for a week past, has been almost impassable on account of the mud, all the result of the bad faith of the council in not performing their part of the agreement.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited.* The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia. 1Jan1m

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with "*The Troches*" as they give prompt relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true* "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold everywhere.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the *conflagration of a world,* or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets. 1Jan1m

THE planet Venus can now be distinctly seen with the naked eye at mid-day, when the sky is clear. It has reached its period of greatest brilliancy, and seen through the telescope presents the appearance of a crescent. It is rapidly approaching the sun, and will reach its inferior conjunction on the 23d of February, when it will cease to be an evening star.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?
ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

Books and Periodicals.

WE are indebted to Mr. Manton Marble for a copy of the *World Almanac,* a valuable statistical publication, modeled after that of the *Tribune.* Though not as full and complete as its Republican rival it is still well gotten up and will constitute the political hand book of the Democracy. Sold by all news dealers. Price 20 cts.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.—We are indebted to the editors of the *Tribune* for a copy of their almanac for 1870. Besides the ordinary contents of an almanac, its political statistics are invaluaele, and every one who wishes to keep posted on political matters should have one for reference. It contains the constitution of the United States with all the amendments, State action on the 15th amendment, laws of the 40th, and first session of the 41st Congress, proclamations of the President, and a vast amount of other matter of constant use to every one who takes an interest in public affairs. Sold everywhere. Price 20 cents.

GEO. W. CHILDS of the Public Ledger Philadelphia, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Ledger Almanac. It is handsomely gotten up and is full of valuable statistics of a general, national and political character. Its statistics of Philadelphia give it a local character and a special interest to Pennsylvanians. In a very hurried glance at its contents, we find among the church statistics, that the Lutheran Churches are left entirely out of its catalogue, though one of the oldest denominations in the city. Altogether it is a good beginning, and we have no doubt will improve from year to year. 80,000 copies were printed for gratuitious distributions among the the subscribers to the Ledger.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR FEBRUARY.—The February number of this favorite magazine leads off with a fine steel engraving of "The First Ball"—a scene which will be particularly interesting to young lady readers. Then follow the large sheet of Colored Fashions, tasteful and stylish; and wood-cuts, illustrating the latest mode for costumes, bonnets, hats, &c. The music for this month is, "I Wish that I were Young Again." The literary department has excellent articles in prose and poetry. Miss Prescott commences The Cascannon's Aunt. "Geneva" tells of Miss Angelica Skittle's Cotton Wedding. The editor's department is also as interesting as usual—among the Novelties are patterns for fancy-work, knitting, embroidery, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH is preeminently the Journal of this kind. No other at all approaches it in value. It does not at all smack of sick-room odor, but of healthy, happy, bright life. Everybody feels better bodily and mentally who reads it. The sick learn how to get well by proper living; the well how to to keep so, by good habits. Parents learn how to rear healthy children, and how to educate and train them to good habits. This Monthly does not limit its field to health topics, but goes over the whole ground of life, and is so broad and comprehensive that it has won the universal esteem of thousands of people. The January number contains the following valuable table of contents: The Two Wives; The Dangers of Blistering; Treatment of Little Children; Time vs. Memory; Generosity and Benevolence; Physical Growth and Development; Baths for Babies; Industrial Education; Studies in Physiology. *Editorials:* Compliments of the Season; The Richardson Murder; Who are our Educators? A Plea for Money; Decay of Faith in Drugs; Letter from Dr. F. R. Lees; Evening Socia-

bles; The Gospel of the Gallows; Puddings, and How to Make Them; Hygienic Care of Dogs; Cure for Bad Smelling Feet; Treatment of Cholera Infantum; A Case; Traveling with Children; Treatment of Whooping Cough, of Burns, Frozen Flesh, Water Pipes; Prof. Welch's Book on Gymnastics. Besides the valuable articles on health topics published each month, it will contain during the year 1870 an original story by Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, entitled "Two Wives." This story is full of domestic interest, and as a literary production can not fail to excite great interest. It will also publish in the course of the year the wonderful essay on "The Law of Physical Growth," by Archibald Maclaren, Professor of Culture in Oxford University, England. This paper will run through five numbers, beginning in January. It will also publish during 1870 a series of most interesting papers, entitled: "Our Studies in Physiology," By Prof. T. H. Huxley, the world renowned scientist and teacher. These are the most charming papers on Physiology for the people ever written, and are thoroughly scientific in their character. The price of The Herald of Health is Two Dollars a year; samples, Twenty cents. Wood & Holbrook, Publishers, 15 Laight Street, New York.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel		$1.10
Red " " "		1.00
Corn " " "		80
Oats " " "		40
Potatoes " " "		50
Flax Seed " " "		1.75
Clover Seed " " "		$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " " "		3.00
Apples " " "		75
Flour, per barrel		5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow " "		10
Beeswax " "		30
Lard " "		18
Pork " "		11
Wool " "		40@45
Turkey " "		8
Beef " "		
Eggs " doz.		25
Chickens " "		2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak, " "		3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—There is less doing in cloverseed, but we continue Saturday's quotations, viz: $7 75 for fair up to $8 10 for prime. Timothy is held at $5. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 20a2 25.

The movements in flour continue as sluggish as ever, and the trade continues in a most unsatisfactory condition. About 900 barrels changed hands including superfine at $4 25a4 50; extra at $4 50a4 62½; spring wheat, extra fancy, at $5 25a6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5a5 75; Indiana and Ohio do do. at $5 25a6 25, and fancy lots at higher figures, including 300 barrels Delaware Mills at $5 62½. Rye flour sells at $5. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for wheat and no change in prices. Sales of 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1 24a1 25 per bushel. Rye is steady at $1a1 02. Corn is in fair request, with sales of 6,000 bushels new yellow at 85a88c. Oats are dull; 5,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54a57c.

In barley and malt no transactions reported.

Whisky is very quiet, and prices nominal.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The market opened dull and declining for all descriptions of beef cattle, which showed a decline of nearly a cent per pound from the figures current in the preceding week, and excepting a very few extra steers, which were sold at 17a17½c, the highest price paid was 16½a16¾c for prime steers. There was a number of thin Canada and Western steers on sale which brought 11a12c. The market for fresh cows ruled quite dull during the whole past week, but with a moderate supply on sale prices show no essential change.

MARRIED.

At Waterside, by Rob't Ralston, Esq., on the 13th day of January, Mr. GEORGE S. KAGERICE to Miss SUSANNAH B. HARTMAN, all of South Woodberry tp.

At the Methodist parsonage in Schellsburg, on the 2d inst., by Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. JOSEPH CONSTER to Miss LOUISA FEASTER, both of Bedford co., Pa.

DIED.

On the morning of Jan. 1, 1870, Mrs. HANNAH CARN, aged 63 years, 11 months and 28 days.

Mother Carn was well known in this community, and many were they who sympathized with her in her severe affliction.

God's ways are mysterious—but "at evening time it shall be light"—"what we know not now we shall know hereafter." M.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of February, 1870, on the premises, in Bedford township, a DESIRABLE FARM adjoining lands of John S. Sproat, Jonathan Diehl, Jacob Shartzer, Susan Carney and others, containing 90 acres, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, 10 acres of which is good meadow. The improvements are a one and a-half story log dwelling house, log barn and other buildings. Also a large orchard of choice apple, peach and cherry trees. The above farm is in a good neighborhood and within a mile of Bedford.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Adm'r
21jan4t of Mrs. Georgiana R. Reamer, dec'd.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias,* and *Levari Facias* to me directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:
All Defendant's interest in and to two lots of ground, fronting 168 feet on Main St., and running back to an alley 240 feet with a two story frame house, frame shop wash house, smoke house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of H. W. Ressler and Geo. Shaffer, also two back lots fronting on an alley 165 feet and running back 240 feet, adjoining lots of A. J. Robbins and Wm. McClelland, situate in Rainsburg Borough, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of A. C. Vaughan.
ALSO—All defendant Wm. Bennett's interest in and to a tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining Moses Tewell on the North, and James Northcraft on the East and Wm. Lashley on the West, containing 180 acres, more or less, with log house, stable and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres cleared and under cultivation, seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm Bennet.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. 20th, 1870.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 15th day of Feb., next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:
The account of Hon. John Cessna, Executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Kate Hammond, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.
The Account of Oliver E. Shannon, Guardian of Jackson Mills and Sarah E. Mills, minor children of John Mills, late of Monroe township, deceased.
The account of O. E. Shannon, Guardian of the minor children of Samuel H. Tate, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.
The account of John T. Keagy, Guardian of Emma W., Richard Mc., Henry W., and Emory W. Somerville, minor children of Abner Somerville, late of Southampton township, deceased.
The account of John A. Gump, Executor of the last will and testament of Rebecca Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased.
The account of John T. Keagy, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
The account of John P. Reed, Guardian of Edward S. Schell, minor son of E. D. Schell, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.
The account of John P. Reed, Guardian of Jacob B. Schell, minor son of E. D. Schell, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.
The account of Samuel Whip and Martin Bortz, Administrators of the Estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
The first account of Frederick Hillegass, Administrator ot the Estate of John Corley, Jr., late of Juniata township, deceased.
The account of A. M. Horn and D. J. Horn, Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Horn, late of St Clair township, deceased.
The account of John P. Reed, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Howsare late of Southampton township, deceased
The account of John Fickes, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Fickes, late of Union tp., deceased.
The account of Thomas J. Croyle, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Oldham, Esq., late of Union township, deceased.
Jan20w4 JOHN P. REED, Register.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1870, (14th day),
Frederika Miller vs. John McIlwaine.
M. Woodberry tp. vs. Ephriam Longenecker, et al.
Sophia W. Mullin vs. George Mullin's Ex'rs.
J. M. Shoemaker & Co. vs. William A. Powell.
George W. Gump Esq. vs. Philip Lebsetter.
Certified January 10th 1870.
14jan4t JOHN P. REED, Prot'h.

IS IT YOU?

To those of our patrons who have promptly called and settled their accounts, we return our thanks. There are others, however, who have carelessly neglected this duty. IS IT YOU? Please reflect, and if it is, remember, that if your account (if of over four months standing) is not closed by CASH OR NOTE, before the 1st of Feb., 1870, you will ask us for further credit after that date, on pain of being refused, and that we shall proceed to enforce settlement by law without further notice. We mean business. If you can't pay us, you can give your obligation to pay and thus close your account.
14jan1m G. R OSTER & CO.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS
AND BUYERS.

The School Directors of Bedford township will let the contracts for the erection of three school houses, one at Boydstown, one at Milltown and one at Imler's in Dutch Corner, to the lowest and best bidderr, on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1870, at the Shoemaker Hotel, in Bedford, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on which day plans and specifications may be seen.
They will also SELL, at the same time, to the highest and best bidders, the three old school houses, situate respectively in Shover's Valley, Boydstown and Milltown.
By order of the Board.
14jan2t THOMAS GILCHRIST, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT.—

We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS, after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of Feb., being the 14th day,* 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.
Given under my hand and seal the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1870.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff
Bedford, Jan 14, 1870. } 4w

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.
Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.
Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.
Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.
Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.
So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.
Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.
For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
24dec1y DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

LATEST STYLE
WINTER GOODS.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLNERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may13,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
BOOK SELLERS AND STATIONERS,
262 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
The Largest and Best assorted stock in the city of
SCHOOL, LAW,
MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL,
and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.
Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a good improved farm situated in Snake Spring Twp., Bedford Co., Pa., two miles from Mount Dallas station, on the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad, containing 230 ACRES of good limestone land, about 150 acres cleared and under good fence, over 800 panels of which are post fence, the balance of the land is well timbered. The improvements are A GOOD LARGE FARM HOUSE and Large Bank Barn and all necessary out buildings, 3 Never Failing Springs, 3 Orchards, 2 TENANT HOUSES and a good Sawmill. The above Mansion Farm is in a good state of cultivation and is well calculated to make TWO FARMS. For further particulars address,
HENRY HERSHBERGER,
7jan Bloody Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT for confirmation at February Term of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, 15th day of February, 1870.
The account of John T. Keagy, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
17dec6w JNO. P. REED, Register.

New Advertisements.

GREAT
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS
TO CLOSE OUT
WINTER STOCK.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
14jan'70

TO CASH BUYERS!

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED

G. R. OSTER & CO.
Are now receiving their usual extensive and well assorted
STOCK OF NEW and DESIRABLE
WINTER GOODS,
And are now offering
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
TO
CASH BUYERS!

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH
and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be had in CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL
and get posted on the
CASH PRICES,
before you buy
IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.
Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869.3m

TO CASH BUYERS!

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
&c., &c.,
308 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Between Howard and Liberty,
14jan2t BALTIMORE.

THE BEST! THE BEST!

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

A weekly illustrated journal of 16 pages, devoted to Machinery, Agricultural Improvements, Chemical Science and New Discoveries. A splendid Journal.
$1,500 Cash in Prizes will be paid for clubs of subscribers, on the 10th of February.
A handsome large steel plate ENGRAVING of 19 distinguished American Inventors, presented to subscribers.
Specimens of paper, prospectuses, and blanks for names, sent free. Terms, $3 a year; $1.50 for 6 months. Discount to Clubs. A book of importance to all about to apply for patents sent free. Write for full particulars concerning prizes and patents, to MUNN & CO.,
Publishers and Patent Solicitors,
24dec w 37 Park Row, New York.

COAL
JUST RECEIVED.
SEVENTY TONS
BEST WILKESBARRE NUT COAL
at Bloody Run Station.
Soct3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber now offers this well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
26novtf Bedford Pa.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
REMOVAL.
JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,

Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.
N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.
JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july6m

FOR SALE.

Two dwelling Houses with valuable lots appurtenant thereto, in Boydstown. Terms easy. Inquire of
Soct.tf J. W. LIN

Farm, Garden & Household.

FARMER'S HEADWORK.

How often we hear persons give as a reason for making a mistake that "they did not think!" It is by no means an uncommon thing to find two farmers, having the same amount of work to do, with the same amount of help, and yet one is always hurried, while with the other every thing goes on like clock-work. If you will take the trouble to examine into the matter you will find that the latter works with his head as well as with his hands. He lays out his work in advance, and does not work to disadvantage; he does not rush at a job without first thinking of or finding out the best mode of doing it. Another great advantage to be derived from headwork is that it will teach a man the true meaning of the word economy. Many farmers "economize" in a way which is anything but economy. How often do we find farmers who, for economy's sake, "cannot afford to lime," yet these same men must and will admit that the application of lime will greatly increase their crops.

Let us apply headwork to this and see what such economy is. Almost any one will admit that a coat of lime applied to a field which has had none for ten or fifteen years, will increase the yield to an amount equivalent to two bushels of wheat per acre, and will continue this rate of increase for five years at least, or ten bushels, worth say $15. A coat of forty bushels per acre will cost (cost of putting on included) about 20 cents per bushel, or $8 per acre. By applying these two calculations to each other we will see that the lime is nearly twice paid for by the increased yield of the first five years, to say nothing of the after increase, for its action will extend beyond five years. Therefore, to cease liming is not economy by a great deal. Some will continue to use a worn-out plow-share, and instead of getting a sharp one, will raise the clevis and thus run the plow upon its point, adding at least one-fourth to the draught of the team, and plowing up the ground in a manner which will shorten the crop to an amount which would buy ten or fifteen shares. Such men will mostly plead want of time as excuse for not doing many things which should have been done, yet such are the men who swell the crowd at public sales and such places. We will find such men running their plows against the same "tight stones" year after year, or plowing round the same stumps because they have not time to remove them; but they never seem to think that the time spent in getting over obstructions and in replacing broken plowshares would be sufficient to remove it several times.

We should remember that to practice economy we must not save a dollar and thereby lose ten, or, in other words, adopt the old adage of "penny wise and pound foolish." We may look where we will, in any kind of trade, and we will always find that the man who practices headwork always has the inside track in the race of life, while your "economist" is often left behind by those who understand true economy.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

BREAD AND BUTTER.

Bread and butter are the only articles of food of which we never tire, from early childhood to extreme old age. A pound of fine flour of Indian meal contains three times as much meat as one pound of the butcher's roast beef; and if the whole product of the grain, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. more nutriment would be added. Unfortunately the bran, the coarsest part, is thrown away; the very part which gives soundness to the teeth and strength to the brain.

Five hundred pounds of flour give the body thirty pounds of bony element, while the same quantity of bran gives more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds. This bone is lime, the indispensable element of health to the whole human human body, from the want of the natural supply of which multitudes of persons go into general decline.

But swallowing in the shape of powders or in syrups, to cure these declines, has little or no effect. The articles contained in these phosphates must pass through *Nature's* laboratory; must be subject to her manipulations, in alembics specially prepared by Almighty power and skill, in order to impart their peculiar virtues to the human frame; in plainer phrase, the shortest, safest and most infallible method of giving strength to the body, bone, and brain, thereby arresting disease, and building up the constitution, is to eat and digest more bread out of the whole grain, whether of wheat, corn, rye, or oat.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CARE OF THE FEET: Concerning this subject the *Scientific American* very truly says: "Many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores of the system are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the begining to the end of the week without change, which become completely saturated with offensive matter. Ill-health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are not repallants but absorbents, and this fetid matter, to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the armpits, from which an offensive odor is also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned and worn another day, if necessary."

CHICKEN SADAD.—The following recipe for making chicken salad is copied from Mr. Harrison's excellent recipe book, and may be confidently recommended to those who like this excellent dish:

"Mix one heaping teaspoonful of pure mustard, the yolk of a fresh egg and a teaspoonful of pure white wine or cider vinegar, into a smooth paste, using a silver fork for the purpose. Measure out twelve tablespoonfuls of pure salid oil and one tablespoonful each of vinegar and lemon juice; mix the two latter together and strain them. Add to the egg very slowly, while stirring constantly, two table-spoonfuls of the oil, and when it thickens one teaspoonful of the mixed vinegar, and thus continue alternately with the oil and vinegar, stirring unceasingly, till all is mixed, and a thick, smooth, creamy paste is obtained. Have ready a cold, boiled fowl, remove the skin, bones and fat, and pull—cut—the lean flesh into shreds, the size of large dice; cut into morsels an equal bulk of white, tender, crisp celery, and mix with the meat, a saltspoonful of salt, and one-half the dressing. Cover the bottom of an oval platter with the white centre leaves of well blanched lettuce, and lay the inner green leaves around the border; place the salad upon them, and pour over it the remainder of the dressing. Garnish with a few sprigs of parsley, olives, capers, and slices of hard-boiled eggs, neatly arranged round the border. If celery cannot be had, use white cabbage, mixed with a teaspoonful of Extract of Celery."

MASONRY.—

HARRY DROLLINGER of Hopewell, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute at short notice and in good, and workmanlike style, Brick and Stone laying, furnace building and repairing and all other work in his line, in Bedford and adjoining counties. Parties wishing to secure his service, will address him at Hopewell Bedford county Pa.
5oct1y.

Humorous.

A YOUNG farmer who inquired the best way to start a nursery, was told to get a wife.

IF a man makes you keep your distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.

A DANGEROUS character—A man who "takes life" cheerfully.

WHY is iron sometimes like a band of robbers? Because it is united to steel.

When a sportsman fires into a covey of partridges he makes them all quail.

WHICH is the oldest tree in the world? The elder tree, of course.

THE most difficult feature to the sketcher in penciling Rebekah at the well is drawing water.

FOUR bachelors in a town in Vermont have bought a pew together, the first one married to be the sole owner.

SOME of the strong minded women denounce matrimony, because they say there is something *childish* in it.

A witty lady being asked her opinion of mustaches, replied: "I always set my face against them."

A young lady being recommended exercise for her health said: "I am willing to jump at any offer and run the risk."

WHY was Desdemona the most discontented of all women? Because the moor she had—the moor she wanted.

WHY was the whale that swallowed Jonah like a retired milkman? Because he got a profit (prophet) out of the water.

The first day a little boy went to school the teacher asked him if he could spell. "Yes, sir." "Well, how do you spell boy?" "Oh, just as other folks do."

BRIGHAM calls it "blasphemous twaddle" if if any of his wives suggest there are too many of them.

IT is generally believrd that Cowper was a Freemason, as he wished to erect "*a lodge* in some vast wilderness."

A handsome girl at Utica went crazy the other day because her parents wouldn't let her marry a fellow seven feet high and red headed.

BUFFALO girls are very saucy. "May I see you home?" enquired a lad of a lass at church. "You may see me any where you like, but you can't walk with me," was the pert response.

A Canadian postmaster had a keg of damaged powder, and to see if it was good for anything he threw a lump into the fireplace. It cost his widow $250 to put a new roof on the post office.

MAGGIE M'MAHON is a Cleveland lady who induced John Stanton to marry her a few days since by deeding him a lot of land. The document, as recorded, contains the condition that the marriage should be immediate.

"I think I have seen you before, sir," said one gentleman to another. "Are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh yes," replied the other, "I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

"Do you say that as a lawyer or a man?" exclaimed an exasperated witness whom a lawyer was scoring down; "if you say it as a man, it is a lie and a slander; but if you say it as a lawyer, it's not of the slightest consequence."

A husband advertises thus: "My wife Maria has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, any body can do so if they see fit; for as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely I'll pay her'n."

WHEN Daniel Webster and his brother Ezekiel were together, they had frequent literary disputes, and on one occasion, after they had retired to bed, they entered into a squabble about a certain passage of one of their school-books, and having risen to examine of the authorities of their possession, they sat their bed-clothes on fire, and nearly burned their father's dwelling. On being questiong the next morning in regard to the accident, Daniel remarked: "That he was in pursuit of light, but got more than they wanted."

A MAN who had several apprentices was accustomed to feed the them quite largely on bean soup. This was all well enough at first, but after a little while, with each successive soup, a smaller number of beans appeared. One day at table, after the good man had said grace over it, *a la* Squeers, one of the boys, after a scrutinizing examination of his dish, was seen to suddenly rise from his chair and commence to strip. "What are you about there, Tom?" exclaimed the master. "Going to dive for a bean!" was the reply.

THE following is old but will bear reading often: A wealthy man was one day so much amused by the wit of his foolish attendant, that he gave him his cane, but told him that whenever he should find a greater fool than himself he must return the cane. In process of time the rich man neared his death. Sending for this fool, he bade him farewell. "Where are you going?" asked the fool. "To another world." "When will you return?" "Oh, never." "Have you made preparation for the journey?" "Alas! I have not." "Then, master, take back your cane; never could there be a folly so great as that."

A YANKEE wagered a Dutchman that he could swallow him. The Dutchman lay down upon a board and the Yankee bit his toe severely. The victim screamed with pain and told him to stop.

"Why, ye 'tarnal fool," cried Jonathan, "ye don't think I'm going to swallow ye hull, do ye?"

The same fellow wagered another Dutchman that he could throw him across the Chicago river. He pitched him some ten or fifteen feet into the water, and he swam to the shore and claimed the stakes.

"No you don't," said the Yankee, resolutely; "do you think I'm going to give it up so? No, sir; I'll do it, if I try all day."

THE maidens of Chicago have learned a trick or two from the married women as to the power of the courts. One of them kept her betrothed on his good behavior by threats of a suit for breach of promise. If he was absent from her for two days there came a note:

"Darling—If I do not see you in two hours I shall commence the suit. Thy adoring MARION."

Naturally he went. If she wished to go to a concert, and he did not profess a willingness to escort her, there came a note:

"My Own Thornley—The papers are in the hands of a lawyer. Faithfully yours."

The youth endured all this until she insisted on his taking a class in an infant Sunday school, and cutting off his imperial. Then he had her arrested for disorderly conduct.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf — Real Estate Agent.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT for confirmation at February Term of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, 15th day of February, 1870:

The account of John T. Keagy, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

17dec6w — JNO. P. REED, Register.

Miscellaneous.

FORTY THOUSAND CASES OF GOODS were shipped from our house in One Year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufactures, Importers, and others, for *Cash*, and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production.

Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Table Linen, Towels, Hosiery Gloves, Shirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, five-bottled plated Castors, Brittannia Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cultery, in great variety.

Elegant French and German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles in Morrocco and Velvet Bindings.

Morrocco Travelling Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, &c.

Gold and Plated Jewelry, of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price:—such as BYRON, MOORE, BURNS, MILTON, and TENNYSON'S WORKS, in full Guilt and Cloth bindings,—and hundreds of othes.

These and everything else for

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise, that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way,—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending us orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in *Cash* or *Merchandise*, and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

As the Holidays are coming, we are making special arrangements to supply every one who reads our advertisements, with the most handsome and useful Holiday presents that can be thought of or wished for, and to enable them to procure them cheaply and expeditiously, we will give to any one who will become our agent, **One Hundred Free Tickets**, emurating some of the many different articles from which you can make your selections of Holiday presents.

For returning full clubs from these free tickets, accompanied by the cash, we will give the same extra premiums that we now give, just the same as if you had paid 10 cents for each one of your Tickets. We wish you to understand that not any other firm in the business can compete with us in any way whatever.

As this free ticket is only good for the Holidays, you must send in your orders before the 20th of January, 1870.

In every order amounting to over $50, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $100, $2.00 may be retained to

PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES.

This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

COMMISSIONS.

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, when they FILL UP THEIR ENTIRE CLUB, for which below we give a partial List of Commission;

FOR AN ORDER OF $30, from a club of Thirty, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 28 yards Brown or Bleached Sheeting, Good Dress Pattern, Wool Square Shawl, French Casimere Pants and Vest Pattern, Fine Large White Counterpane, etc., etc., or $3.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $50, from a club of Fifty, we will pay the Agent, as Commission, 45 yds. Sheeting, One pair heavy Wool Blankets, Poplin Dress pattern, Handsome wool Square Shawl, Silver-Case Watch, etc., etc., or $5.00 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF $100, from a Club of One Hundred, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 100 yds. good yard-wide Sheeting, Coin-Silver Hunting Case Watch, Rich Long Wool Shawl, Suit of all Wool French Casimere, etc., or $10 in cash.

We do not employ any Travelling Agents, and customers should not pay money to persons purporting to be our agents *unless personally acquainted.*

SEND MONEY ALWAYS BY REGISTERED LETTERS.

For further particulars send for Catalogues,

PARKER & CO.,
98 & 100 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
1oct1y

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA in the KNOWN WORLD.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS and PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate to the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form ot dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principal of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofular breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each deceased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthama, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination ot patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public FREE OF CHARGE.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of DRAFTS OR POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wisharts Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per doxen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
22oct3m — PHILADELPHIA.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD. On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom	Mail.
P.M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.59	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55
		Broad Top City.		

May 24, '69. — JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome prospectus of our NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, to any Book agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
24dec4w

FARMER'S HELPER
SHOWS HOW to DOUBLE THE PROFITS OF THE FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make $100 PER MONTH in Winter. 10,000 copies will be mailed free to farmers. Send name and address to

ZEIGLER, McMURDY & CO.,
24dec4w — Philadelphia, Pa.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store, tf

Miscellaneous.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middletor: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the EDINBURGH. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

Single Numbers of a Review, $1. Single numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.

The POSTAGE on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period cals for 1870 will be entitled to receive, *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1869. New sub scribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or *two* of the *Reviews* for 1869.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1869, at half the currant subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, post-paid, $8. 10dec

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparrelled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address,

E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
12nov13w — Augusta, Maine.

E. O. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 908 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Especial attention is invited to this **commodious and beautiful** establishment, the **extensive stock** of seasonable and desirable goods always on hand, the reputation obtained as a **leader in fashions**, and the **great facilities** possessed for the fabrication and prompt dispatch of all orders.

Although eminent in the prosecution of EVERY branch of the trade, for the particular benefit of the great number dissatisfied.

PANTALOON CUTTING, AS A SPECIALTY, is announced; which is an art not obtained by imitation, but through close study, experience and practice.

Those desiring easy and stylish Pantaloons, are invited to give this method a trial. 8oct3m

$155 A month made by agents selling OLIVE LOGAN'S great work, BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS & BEHIND THE SCENES. The most spicy, rapid selling book out. 19,000 ordered the first month. Agents can secure field and a $2.00 out-fit free, by cutting this out and addressing PARMLEE & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa., and Middletown, Conn. 21dec

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION
BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC AND
STRENGTHENING BITTERS
IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating
MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS
CURE
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the
Stomach Bitters of the Age.
They are prepared by
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the
ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,
Which is the best
Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,
THE BEST
HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER
IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP, prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST
The Cheapest, and most satisfactory
OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,
and should be used by every one who admires a
BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,
Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,
a splendid article for
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
and all diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE
BIG SAW
AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.
MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND
GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES,
SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL.
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.
Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

WASHINGTON HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., for sale or rent until December 1st.

The building is far superior to any other in town and is one of the most favorably located in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a good Hotel Property will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.
3sep3m — MICHAEL LUTZ.

ARCHITECTURE.

General and detailed plans and drawings, for churches and other public building, private residences &c., furnished short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK.
29jan1y — Bedford, Pa.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

If you want BARGAINS go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

If you want to SAVE MONEY go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

Bedford, Pa., June 11.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING
and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.
Look at some of their prices:
CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.
We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.
TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 6s

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member